HAWORTH
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Fifty-Seventh
Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1936.

To the Chairman and Members of the District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to lay before you my Report on the Health and Sanitary condition of your District for the year ending 31st December, 1936.

The Report is an "Ordinary Report" drawn up on the lines suggested in the Ministry of Health Circular 1561, and, in accordance with the economy cuts recommended by the Central Authority and local Councils repetition is avoided by references to information given in the "Survey Report" of 1930. Further details of work done are restricted to facts essential to the maintenance of the continuity of records kept for the past fifty-six years.

No change in the boundaries of the area has yet been effected under the County Review of Districts, and the delay in arriving at a settlement continues to prolong the uncertainty and check the initiative referred to in last year's report.

A.—NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

1. PHYSICAL FEATURES.
2. SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND EMPLOYMENT.

} See Report for 1930.

The dry Spring induced carefulness in the use of the local water supplies, and but for the supplementary supply available from Keighley the township, like many of the outlying farms, might have suffered considerable inconvenience.

The incidence of Infectious Disease, apart from Measles among school children, was less than usual, and, fortunately, epidemic proportions were not reached by any particular infection.

3. GENERAL DETAILS OF THE DISTRICT.

Area (acres)	2,337
Population (1931 Census)	6,605
Population (1931 Census)	5,967
Population (1936 estimated)	5,593
Inhabited Houses (1936 estimated) ...	1,977
Rateable Value	£25,902
Sum represented by a penny rate ...	£107

VITAL STATISTICS.

(a) Births.

The Births registered as occurring in or belonging to the District were 74.

Legitimate	...	37 males and 36 females.
Illegitimate	...	1 male and 0 female.

Birth-rate on an estimated population of 5,593 is equivalent to 13·2 per 1,000, compared with 10·4, 8·2 and 10·4 in the previous three years, with 12·5 for the Craven Combined District, and with 14·8 for England and Wales.

(b) Deaths.

The deaths, after correction by the inward transfer of residents dying outside the District and the outward transfer of non-residents dying inside the District, numbered 38 males and 58 females—a total of 96.

The Death-rate is thus 17·1, compared with 17·4, 13·9 and 12·7 in the previous three years, with 13·6 for the Craven Districts, and 12·1 for England and Wales.

(c) Infant Mortality.

The infant deaths, as corrected by the Registrar-General, were 1.

The infant mortality was therefore 13 per 1,000 births, compared with 83, 0 and 34 in the previous three years, with 49 in the Craven Districts, and 59 for England and Wales.

(d) Still Births.

Number of still births registered, 2.

Percentage of still births to total births (alive and still), 2·6.

(e) Maternal Mortality.

Number of maternal deaths from puerperal causes—0.

Maternal death-rate per 1,000 live births—nil, compared with 5·2 for the Craven Combined District, and with 3·8 for England and Wales.

For the fourth year in succession the maternal death-rate has been nil.

Zymotic Deaths.

The seven principal zymotic diseases, namely, Smallpox, Measles, Whooping Cough, Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Typhoid Fever and Diarrhœa, were not responsible for a single death.

The Zymotic Death-rate, therefore, was ·0, compared with ·1, ·1 and ·0 in the previous three years, and with ·22 in the Craven Combined Districts.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Causes of Death in Haworth Urban District, 1936.	M.	F.
	ALL CAUSES	38	58
1	Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever ...	—	—
2	Measles	—	—
3	Scarlet Fever	—	—
4	Whooping Cough	—	—
5	Diphtheria	—	—
6	Influenza	1	—
7	Encephalitis lethargica	—	—
8	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	—	—
9	Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	3	1
10	Other tuberculous diseases	—	—
11	Syphilis	1	—
12	General Paralysis of insane	—	1
13	Cancer, malignant disease	5	5
14	Diabetes	—	1
15	Cerebral hæmorrhage, &c.	1	4
16	Heart disease	13	29
17	Aneurysm	—	—
18	Other circulatory diseases	2	1
19	Bronchitis	2	2
20	Pneumonia (all forms)	1	—
21	Other respiratory diseases	—	—
22	Peptic ulcer	—	—
23	Diarrhœa, etc., under 2 years ...	—	—
24	Appendicitis	—	—
25	Cirrhosis of liver	—	—
26	Other diseases of liver	—	—
27	Other digestive diseases	—	1
28	Acute and chronic nephritis ...	—	—
29	Puerperal sepsis	—	—
30	Other puerperal causes	—	—
31	Congenital debility, premature birth, &c.	—	1
32	Senility	3	2
33	Suicide	1	—
34	Other deaths from violence ...	—	2
35	Other defined diseases	5	8
36	Causes ill-defined or unknown ...	—	—
	Special Causes (included in No. 35 above):		
	Small-pox	—	—
	Poliomyelitis	—	—
	Polioencephalitis	—	—

To the total death-rate of 17·1

Infectious Diseases contributed		·00
Tuberculosis	,,	·71
Cancer	,,	1·73
Heart Disease	,,	7·33
Respiratory Diseases	,,	·89
Apoplexy	,,	·89
Premature Birth, &c.	,,	·89
Senility	,,	·17
Other Diseases	,,	4·5

The infant mortality is low, thus comparing favourably with both the Craven Combined District and England and Wales.

The general death-rate is considerably above average, and the maternal death-rate in child bed as in three previous three years is nil.

B.—GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES.

1.—PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS.

M.O.H.—Wm. Scatterty, M.A., M.D., C.M., D.P.H.

Sanitary Inspector: John Foy, M.S.I.A.

2.—PROVISION OF HOSPITALS, CLINICS, LABORATORY FACILITIES, &c.

There has been no development or change in the services provided by the Council during the year. Details of these were given in the 1933 Report, as well as those established and supervised by the W.R. County Council.

3.—PROFESSIONAL NURSING, MIDWIVES ACT, LEGISLATION IN FORCE, &c.

Details of these were given in 1931 Report.

C.—SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT.

1.—WATER SUPPLY.

The town's supply is mainly derived from moorland gathering ground. Lees and Cross Roads are supplied from Keighley Corporation mains. An additional supply is obtained by agreement from Keighley when conditions necessitate a supplementary provision. During the past Summer advantage had not to be taken of this agreement to overcome the threatened scarcity arising from the dry Spring months. Upland farms and cottages, however, could not share in this privilege and for a time had to be very careful.

2.—SEWERAGE DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The Sewage Disposal work, consisting mainly of two percolating rotary filters (60 and 66 feet in diameter), storm water filters and petrol pump, to force the sludge on to adjoining land, have maintained their usual efficiency. Apart from routine work there is nothing special to record.

3.—CLOSET ACCOMMODATION, SCAVENGING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The following statement by your Inspector, Mr. Foy, fairly summarises the present sanitary condition of the District :—

Closet Accommodation.

"During the year ending the 31st December last, 44 clean water closets have been provided in the District, 7 have been substituted for tub closets, 15 substituted for waste water closets, 2 chemical "Elsan" for tub closets, 13 single flush closets substituted for 13 trough closets and 9 additional water closets to existing water closets.

"The following is approximately the number of closets of various types in use in the District on the 31st December last :—Clean water closets 1,686, waste water closets 174, chemical closets 5, tub closets approximately 160 and 4 covered middens. Sewers and water is reasonably available for the conversion to the water carriage system of approximately 150 tub closets and two middens ; the remaining 20 to 30 have not water or sewers available.

Refuse Removal.

"The collection and disposal of house and shop refuse is carried out by contract. Shop refuse, apart from house or domestic refuse, is collected twice weekly, viz., Mondays and Fridays, and disposed of by burning in the Incinerator on Brow Moor tip. A charge is made for the collection of shop refuse, the charge varying in accordance with the quantity removed.

"The house or domestic refuse is disposed of by tipping at Brow Moor tip and the Recreation Ground, Mill Hill. A fortnightly collection is maintained as far as possible. The period of collection varies with respect to a few cottages and farmsteads in the outlying parts of the district.

"The volume of house refuse is abnormally high, due to the large amount of paper and other light combustible material placed in the bins and ash-pits. The bulk of this material could be burned on the kitchen fire without inconvenience, if burned in small quantities daily. Where this method is not convenient, paper and bulky articles, such as cardboard boxes, floor covering, etc., should be tied into bundles and given to the collectors. I am pleased to say that many housewives adopt this method, which is very much appreciated. Vegetable or organic matter—cabbage leaves, potato peelings or tea leaves should never be put into the dustbins or dry ash-pits, all of which should be disposed of by burning. Slops should be emptied down the water closet or house drain.

Night Soil.

"The removal of night soil is carried out by contract, and is disposed of by the contractor (outside the district boundary). All moveable receptacles are emptied fortnightly, as far as possible. There are a few exceptions, at farmsteads and cottages adjacent thereto and these, in addition to the fixed receptacles, are emptied periodically by the Refuse Removal Contractor.

"The cost of removal and disposal of house refuse, shop refuse and night soil, including rent of tip and other incidental expenses, for the year ending 31st December last amounted to £426 7s., that is practically the average of the preceding three years, notwithstanding the fact that over 80 new houses have been built and occupied during that period."

4.—SANITARY INSPECTION OF DISTRICT.

Inspector's Report of Inspections Made and Sanitary Work carried out during the year ending 31st December, 1936 :—

Number of Houses inspected	63
Number of Houses not in all respects fit for human habitation	18
Inspections re :—	
Infectious Diseases	16
Water Supply	22
Drains	196
Sewers	7
Eaves Gutters and Rain-water Fall Pipes	42
Water Closets	80
Pail Closets and Privies	84
Ash-pits and Ash-bins	155
Dairies and Cowsheds	104
Bakehouses	24
Workshops	84
Factories	6
Schools	21
Work in progress	140
New Buildings	123
Slaughterhouses	416
Offensive Trades	10
Removal of House Refuse	75
Removal of Shop Refuse	34
Smoke Observations	36
Rats and Mice Destruction Act	12
Miscellaneous Inspections	360
Total Inspections	2,128

During the year under review 34 Informal and 11 Statutory Notices were served, requiring the abatement of nuisances, all of which have been complied with. The number of notices served, however, is no indication of the work carried out by the department, as a reference to the following Table will show :—

SUMMARY OF SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED :—

Houses Disinfected	11
Roofs Repaired	8
External Walls pointed	10
Eaves gutters and rain-water fall pipes renewed and repaired	16
New windows provided	14
New Sinks, Waste Pipes and Syphon Traps fixed	12
Water Pipes repaired	6
Houses provided with water	3
Houses drained and connected to sewer	2
Drains re-constructed	25
Drains disconnected from Sewers and Vent Shafts fixed	15
Sewers repaired	1
Inspection Chambers provided	8
Disconnecting Chambers provided	4
New Gullies fixed	26
Choked Drains opened and cleansed	15
Cesspools constructed	3
Drains tested—Water	49
,, ,, Smoke	36
,, ,, Colour	32
Water Closets substituted for tub closets	7
Clean Water Closets substituted for W.W. Closets	15
Water Closets substituted for Trough Closets	13
Additional Water Closets provided	9
Total Number of Water Closets provided	44
Chemical Closets substituted for Tub Closets	2
Tub Closets abolished	9
Waste Water Closets abolished	10
Trough Closets abolished	13
W.C. Flushing Cisterns repaired	3
Urinals improved	5
New Urinals provided	3
Ashbins provided	12
Ashpits repaired	2
Open Areas constructed	2
Bakehouses limewashed	19
Cowsheds and Dairies limewashed	32
Slaughterhouses limewashed	5
Cowsheds improved	2
Manure Middens provided	1
Offensive Trades Premises limewashed	3
Plans approved	27
Plans disapproved	4
Houses disinfected	11
Total	449

5.—PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY BYE-LAWS.

(a) COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

None in District.

(b) BAKEHOUSES.

The 19 Bakehouses and other places where food is prepared have been visited at irregular intervals and were found to be kept in a cleanly state. No complaint has been

received from His Majesty's Inspector of Factories with respect to Bakehouses during the year under review.

(c) Offensive Trades.

There are 3 in the district—2 Tripe Dressers and 1 Bone Boiler and Fat Refiner. 10 visits of inspection were made without finding cause for complaint.

(d) Factories and Workshops.

I have had no complaints from His Majesty's Inspector of Factories with respect to Factories and Workshops in the district. For visits of inspection see Table I.

Workshops: There are 63 Workshops of various kinds on the Register. 84 visits of inspection have been made and generally the premises were found reasonably clean, having regard to the nature of the work carried on therein. No overcrowding was found.

The following is a Summary of the Registered Workshops in the district on the 31st December, 1936:—

Bakehouses	19
Tailors	6
Milliners and Dressmakers	9
Clog and Shoe Makers	7
Blacksmiths and Cycle Repairers	2
Plumbers and Tinners	6
Painters and Decorators	6
Skipping Rope Maker	1
Burlers and Menders	5
Saddlers	2
Total ...	63

(e) Smoke Observations.

The Council have adopted a Bye-law made in pursuance of Section 2 of the Public Health Smoke Abatement Act, 1926. The Bye-law prescribes that the emission of black smoke for a period of two minutes in the aggregate within any continuous period of 30 minutes, from any one chimney "not being the chimney of a private dwellinghouse" shall, until the contrary is proved, be presumed to be a nuisance. The Bye-law does not apply to smoke other than black smoke.

Thirty-six observations of 30 minutes duration have been taken, but no offence within the meaning of the Bye-law has been committed. Engineers and stokers have been interviewed on various occasions with respect to the emission of dense smoke, other than black, with satisfactory results.

Swimming baths and pools—None in the district.

Eradication of Bed-bugs—Two houses other than Council houses were fumigated, special attention being paid to skirting boards, etc., the work being undertaken by the Sanitary Authority.

(f) Petroleum Act and Orders made thereunder.

Sixteen licences to keep petroleum spirit have been granted. The total quantity licensed to be kept amounts in the aggregate to 9,250 gallons. I have visited the premises from time to time, but have found no breach of the Regulations.

One licence to store Carbide of Calcium.

Persons intending to keep petroleum spirit for the purpose of any motor vehicle, and not wholly or partly intended for sale, shall not require a licence if the quantity does not exceed 60 gallons, but it must be kept and used in accordance with the Regulations made by the Secretary of State, dated 29th October, 1929. Not more than 60 gallons shall be kept at the same time in any one storage place, and in computing, for the purpose of this Regulation, the amount of petroleum spirit kept in any one store, the petroleum spirit contained in the fuel of a motor vehicle shall be deemed to be kept in the storage place. Petroleum spirit shall not be kept in any vessel of a capacity exceeding two gallons—not being the fuel tank of a vehicle unless it is more than twenty feet from any building or a public highway, and notice has been given to the Local Authority in the month of January that petroleum is so kept.

(g) Bye-Laws in Force in the District.

These refer to the prevention of nuisances arising from Snow, Filth, Ashes and Rubbish, and for the prevention of keeping of animals on premises so as to be injurious to health, Common Lodging-houses, Offensive Trades, Smoke Abatement, New Streets and Buildings, Parks and Recreation Ground, Cemetery, Means of Escape in case of Fire in certain Factories and Workshops and Slaughterhouses.

D.—HOUSING.

(a) STATISTICS (Ministry of Health Table).

1.—Inspection of Dwellinghouses During the Year :—

(1) a. Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	57
b. Number of inspections made for the purpose	210
(2) a. Number of dwellinghouses (including under sub head (1) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	21
b. Number of Inspections made for the purpose	135
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	—
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	21

2.—Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	21

3.—Action under Statutory Powers :—

(a) Proceedings under section 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which informal notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owner	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :—	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	33
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By Owners	11
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	—

(c) Proceedings under sections 19 and 21 of the Housing Act, 1930 :—

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made —

(2) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders —

(d) Proceedings under Sec. 20 of the Housing Act, 1930 —

4.—Housing Act, 1935—Overcrowding :—

(a)	(i.) Number of dwellings overcrowded	22
	(ii.) ,, families dwelling therein	22
	(iii.) ,, persons	144
(b)	New Cases of overcrowding reported during the year	—
(c)	(i.) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved	6
	(ii.) ,, persons thus relieved	42
(d)	Number of houses again overcrowded after abatement	—
(e)	Any other particulars of interest	—

Of 1,810 houses inspected under the Act, 22 were found to be overcrowded, although 47 empty houses were available, apart that is, from the rent.

35 new houses were completed during the year, 19 were in course of construction, and plans for an additional 26 have been approved. There are 1,845 houses of the working-class, but as stated in former reports, some three hundred are without through ventilation. Only reconditioning of minor defects have been carried out during the year.

John Foy, Housing Inspector.

E.—INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK DAIRIES AND COWSHEDS.

Mr. Foy reports :—

" 25 farms producing milk for sale or for making butter.

15 farmers registered as producers and retailers.

2 farmers registered as producers and retailers, outside the district.

2 farmers registered as producers and wholesalers.

6 farmers registered as producers and butter-makers.

Also 2 registered milk shops.

Eight registered vendors within the district (7 of whom are non-resident).

20 Samples of milk were taken for the sediment test, all being found tolerably clean.

15 samples were taken for analysis under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, all being found genuine.

The West Riding Veterinary Inspector made three Inspections of Dairy Cows in the District, viz., March, June and November. He visited 25 farms and inspected 232 cows in milk. In his report, he states that the health of the cows was good, and that the cleanliness of the cattle and premises was found to be satisfactory. In his November report, however, he adds that three cows had to be slaughtered on account of Tuberculosis.

(b) SLAUGHTERHOUSES AND MEAT INSPECTION.

"There are five licensed slaughterhouses in the district. All are kept in a clean state and well conducted. I have had no cause for complaint with respect to these premises. They are systematically inspected at irregular intervals, 416 inspections being made during the year.

I had two notifications of occasional slaughtering at farm premises. Occasional slaughtering on unlicensed premises is permitted, provided the conditions imposed by Article 8 of the Public Health Meat Regulations, 1924, are complied with, namely, that due notice is given to the Local Authority of the day, the time, and the place of slaughter.

During the year I have had surrendered to me 3 tons 2 cwts. 1 qr. 6 lbs. of tuberculous meat and edible offals, and 4 cwts. 1 qr. 25 lbs. of meat and edible offals unfit for the food of man due to causes other than tuberculosis, a total of 3 tons, 6 cwts. 1 qr. 24 lbs.

Speaking generally, a high class of animals is slaughtered in the district, over 75 per cent. of bovine animals being bullocks and heifers.

I am pleased to be able to say that the whole of the diseased and unfit meat was voluntarily surrendered, i.e., in no case was it necessary to make a legal seizure.

Periodical inspections of the butchers' shops during the year showed that a high standard of cleanliness was maintained, and every precaution taken to guard against the contamination of the meat by flies, and to prevent dust, mud, filth, or other contaminating substance being splashed or blown thereon. The closed shop window is the rule throughout the district."

The following is a summary of the animals slaughtered and their condition :—

	Slaughtered.	Entire Carrcases Condemned.	Parts Condemned.
Beasts ...	1586	4 (2930 lbs. Tuberculous)	115 (2550 lbs. Tuberculous)
Calves ...	102	2	
Sheep ...	3988	2	12
Pigs ...	1730	3 (130 lbs. Tuberculous)	95 (902 lbs. Tuberculous)

F.—PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

(a) NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.

Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox and Mumps were less than ordinarily prevalent, but Measles and Influenza seriously interfered with school attendance. From Influenza one fatal case resulted.

(b) INCIDENCE AND CONTROL OF NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

There were notified 1 case of Scarlet Fever and 1 Puerperal Fever.

Removed to Isolation Hospital : Scarlet Fever, 1 ; Diphtheria, 2 ; i.e., 3 cases, compared with 24, in 1934 and 16 in 1935.

Mortality from Notifiable Infectious Disease : Nil. Death-rate from all forms of Infectious Disease, Nil, compared with ·22 for Craven Combined District.

(c) TUBERCULOSIS.

Methods of dealing with Notified Cases continue as before. A register of cases is kept, the patients' houses visited, and advice is given as to the precautions to be adopted in regard to ventilation, sleeping accommodation, indiscriminate spitting, cleanliness of premises, etc.

Disinfection of infected rooms is carried out on removal or death.

Cases notified : Pulmonary, 1 ; 0 males ; 2 females (one previously notified).
Non-Pulmonary, 1.

Mortality: Pulmonary, 4; 2 males (aged 30, 34); 2 females (47, 49).
Non-Pulmonary, 0.

Death-rate: Pulmonary ·71; Non-Pulmonary ·0; all forms ·71.

Number on Register at end of year: Pulmonary, 5 males, 11 females.
Non-Pulmonary, 2 males, 2 females.

No action was found necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to tuberculous employees in the milk trade, nor under the P.H. Act, 1925, Section 62, which empowers certain cases of tuberculosis to be compulsorily removed to Hospital.

Microscopic and Bacteriological Examinations.

The following number of specimens were sent to the County Laboratory for microscopic or bacteriological examination: Sputum for T. Bacillus, 6; Throat Swabs for Diphtheria, 3; others, 3; total, 12.

Matters recommended for consideration:—

Improvement of housing conditions.
Improvement in the surface condition of certain streets.
Provision of a suitable public slaughter-house.

I would here beg to express my thanks to your Inspector, Mr. Foy, for much valuable assistance in carrying on the sanitary administration of the District, and for details of work done by his department during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILL SCATTERTY, M.A., M.D., C.M., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health.

Keighley,

May, 1937.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

BIRTH-RATE, DEATH-RATE AND ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY IN 1936.

	England and Wales.	122 County Boroughs and Great Towns including London.	143 Smaller Towns (Resident Populations 25,000 to 50,000 at 1931 Census)	Craven Combined District.
	Rates per 1,000 Population.			
BIRTHS :				
Live	14·8	14·9	15·0	12·52
Still	0·61	0·67	0·64	0·57
DEATHS :				
All Causes	12·1	12·3	11·5	13·62
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0·01	0·01	0·00	0·00
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Measles	0·07	0·09	0·04	0·79
Scarlet Fever	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·01
Whooping Cough	0·05	0·06	0·04	0·02
Diphtheria	0·07	0·08	0·05	0·03
Influenza	0·14	0·14	0·15	0·14
Violence	0·52	0·45	0·39	0·39
NOTIFICATIONS :				
Smallpox	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	2·53	2·18	2·48	2·29
Diphtheria	1·39	1·31	1·26	0·54
Enteric Fever	0·06	0·05	0 06	0·01
Erysipelas	0·40	0·38	0·35	1·85
Pneumonia	1·11	1·10	0·96	0·14
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births.			
Deaths under 1 year of age ...	59	63	55	49
Deaths from Diarrhœa and Enteritis under 2 years of age.	5·9	8·2	3·4	0·06
MATERNAL MORTALITY :				
Puerperal Sepsis	1·40	Not available		3·17
Others	2·41			2·11
Total	3·81			5·28
	Rates per 1,000 Total Births (i.e. Live and Still).			
MATERNAL MORTALITY :				
Puerperal Sepsis	1·34	Not available		3·03
Others	2·31			2·02
Total	3·65			5·05
NOTIFICATIONS :				
Puerperal Fever	3·27	3·46	2·80	4·05
Puerperal Pyrexia	9·64	9·52	7·57	5·06



Haworth
Urban District Council.

Annual Report

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR

1936.

KEIGHLEY, MAY, 1937.

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